WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

Corvallis, April 4, 1879.

Misrepresentation-Facts and Figures.

Mr. EDITOR: A century ago an as semblage of men convened in Independence hall, Philadelphia, and adopted the declaration of independence, declaring that "all men" possessed certain "inalienable rights;" that "governments derive their just powers and that the objects of government with interest, and therefore give it the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty." Does the reader believe that this was the sentiment of Mr. Davis said : an assemblage of bankers, usurers and bondholders? No, there was not one of that class among the signers by me early in December, in relation of the declaration of independence. There were 53 members in that body, 29 of whom were farmers, merchants, manufacturers and laborers, and 24 belonging to the legal profession. A century later, the house of representatives passed a law to destroy the people's money and to deprive the government of all control over the volume and issue of currency, and to delegate that vital and important sovereign function to a corporate mo nopoly for their own benefit. Does the reader imagine that a congress of farmers, manufacturers and merchants would enact a law so suicidal to enterprise and prosperity? What class, then, was base enough to enact such a law? The house of representatives at that time was composed as follows: Bankers and bank stockholders. 189

Is this a representative government? Is the will expressed by congress? Is that body made up of just and equal representatives of all classes? Let us see. The men who elected the above congress are engaged as fol-

Agricultural pursuits	5,922,47
Domestic servants	975,74
Ordinary laborers	1,031,66
Trace and transportation	1,191,23
Manufacturers	2,555,31
Miners	153,10
Bankers, lawyers and professionals	677,33

Total......12,506,872 Look at these figures, and ask yourselves what is a representative government? Is it where the few rule the the many, the protection of the strong and the destruction of the weak? If this be republican government, give us something else instead-anything W. A. WELLS. for a change.

The Constitutionality of the Banks.

Mr. Eprron? While the constitutionality of the "greenback" is being tested, would it not be well for General Butler and Mr. Chittenden to give the national banks a constitu- there is ahead of us, the country is tional turn? No one will deny but mainly indebted to agriculture; and paid so large an amount, to-day her own. bank notes are intended, and in fact are, a substitute for money. Their necessity grows out of a deficiency of money. Congress has authority, which it derives from the constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof. If authority exists anywhere to coin a substitute, it must rest with that branch of the government authorized to coin the principal. The very fact that congress delegates the power to banks, and the fact that the permanent wealth of a nation. banks claim to derive their power No people in history have made subfrom congress, to issue paper substil stantial progress in civilization, the tutes for coin, are admissions that arts and sciences, and have remained congress possessed the power, else agriculture. It is the most universal how could it confer what it did not of all arts, the parent of manufactures

All the powers of congress are de other industries, and without which rived from the constitution, and if all others must decay and perish. that instrument confers the power to nings have marked the first steps in coin money substitutes, it is implied the emancipation of the people from in that clause conferring power to barbarism and their approach to civ coin money. Has congress a right to ilization and organized society. This delegate its control over the coinage of gold and silver to private corpo fact is fully established by annually appropriating and expending large sums and sending agents to induce rations? If not, whence does it derive the savage Indian to adopt farming its authority to delegate to banking instead of hunting for a living, and associations its control over coin sub-when successful, much has been ac-complished, and the Indian is on the and liberty which in its triumphant stitutes? Congress could not grant high road to become a good and use the substitute prerogative to the ful citizen. banks unless it first possessed it. If Adam was the first agriculturist. it ever possessed it, it held it as a We read in Genesis: trust to exercise for the benefit of the people as their agent. If it never to keep it. possessed the substitute prerogative, hence they exercise a usurped power. If songress does possess the preroga- learned to till the soil. tive, it has no more right to delegate it than it has to delegate the power to coin money. W. A. WELLS. Corvallis, March 23, 1879.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF HON. H. G. DAVIS, WEST VIRGINIA.

As the GAZETTE circulates extensively among farming-communities, and as agriculture is the real basis of national prosperity and advancement and its importance, cannot be overestimated, we think the following extract from an able speech delivered by Hon. H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, in the Senate of the United having under consideration concurrent resolution in relation to the ad-

Mr. PRESIDENT: I move to take up the concurrent resolution offered to the advancement of agricultural interests.

The motion was agreed to: and the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, December 4, 1878:

Whereas agriculture is the foundation of nearly all our wealth and it is mainly through the exportation of its products that we are paying off our large indebtedness, foreign and domestic, and have the present large balance of trade in our favor; and
Whereas although about one-half of the
people of this country are engaged in agricultural pursuits and all other interests are
dependent upon this, our leading and most
important interests, commercial and otherwise, yet but little has been done by the General Government to promote agriculture, while other less general and important in-terests have been largely aided; Therefore, Resolved by the Senate, the House of Repre-

sentatives concurring, That the committees on agriculture of the respective Houses be, and they are hereby, instructed to consider generally the subject of agriculture, and report, by bill or otherwise, what can or ought to be done by the General Government to Europe at that time. During the better advance, encourage, and foster agri-cultural interests, and that said committees shall have the power to send for persons

the Senate to this resolution and ask- of contempt. It seemed as if civili ing its passage I feel that there is no zation had taken its flight and bar subject of more importance and more barism was about to claim the world. moment to the country, none around which so many interests cluster and in which so many center, as American agriculture.

It is a subject so broad, so natural. so universal, so non-partisan, so non sectional, so far reaching in its effects and important in its results, that it should at once command the patient attention of all, and in its consideration party feeling and party passion should have no voice.

The country has been, and is, dred years. weighed down with a heavy national held at home and abroad, the interest and principal of which must be paid; business has been, and is, depressed; commerce languishes; confidence is destroyed; almost numberless remedies and suggestions have been proposed to bring relief and restore prosperity, but, in the prolonged stagnation, most all have fail-

ed and are distrusted. This resolution is not brought forward as a panacea for all our ills and the only safe road out of our troubles, but it is claimed that for what has been done in the past to bring relief, and for whatever of light and hope if anything can be done to stimulate and better promote this great national interest, the greatest of all, it will not only continue largely to aid in bringing relief and restore prosperity, but remain a lasting and substantial benefit to the country in the

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE. It is impossible to measure, or even estimate, the importance of agriculture to a people. It is the foundaciety rest; the basis and source of and commerce, and the basis of all

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and

In the earliest times the Egyptians it could not confer it upon banks, were devoted to agricultural pursuits, form and shape after her people

The Israelites were one of the tiquity; nearly the whole people were ed the chief source of their wealth, achievements of all history.

ROME AND AGRICULTURE. In the early history of Rome the people were thoroughly devoted to agriculture, and were proud of it; it was their chief source of wealth. They were a nation of farmers, and it was during the period they paid the most attention to agriculture that they enjoyed the most substantial progress, prosperity, and success. The state allotted to each citizen a certain parcel of land, and he who was not content to own and till the land was deemed dangerous to the state and to society. One could not from the consent of the governed," States, January 14, 1879, will be read hold office unless he was a land-owner and a cultivator of the soil; and it is were, "to establish justice, promote space in our columns. The Senate a remarkable fact that the decline of agriculture, more than anything else, marks the decay and dissolution of vancement of agricultural interests, the Roman Empire. When her people neglected tilling the soil and tending their herds, and depended upon the neighboring provinces for and inspect his various fields supplies and food, her glory began to orders concerning the same.

Cato, distinguished as a general, statesman, and orator, found time to write books upon farming. Cicero, the renowned and eloquent orator, prided himself upon his agricultural attainments. The agricultural literature of Rome was unsurpassed in its time, and is only inferior to that of a few nations to-day.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and after having been chief ruler of his country and one of its great generals, returned to his plow. He was called from thence to save his country a second time, and, having accomplished his high purpose, he returned to it again. In Spain, under the Saracens, followed by the Moors, agriculture reached a high state of perfection, which has not been surpassed in more modern times. The revenue from it alone amounted to \$30,000,000 per annum more than the combined reve-Europe at that time. During the dark ages, when the Goths, Vandals, and other barbarian conquerors over-Mr. Davis, of West Virginia. Mr. not only neglected and abandoned President, in inviting the attention of but it sunk into the lowest condition

> PLISHED. About the fourteenth century agriculture revived and the improvement and elevation of the lower and middle classes began, and, with its adthe world.

WHAT AGRICULTURE HAS ACCOM-

Agriculture started England on

great wealth and prosperity.

The people comprising the great German Empire, one of the most powerful of nations and respected all

over the world, are largely devoted to agriculture and are greatly indebted to it for their wealth and power. It has been the glory of France and the chief occupation of her peo-

quered people and compelled to pay a ture. war indemnity whose figures are staggering, but which was paid in less time than any other nation ever people are proud, rich, and pros-

It is agriculture that gives greatness to Russia and enables her to contend for supremacy in European affairs and carry on her great wars. productions of nature are the materi-Belgium and Switzerland, though als of art. small, owe their prosperity and im-

portance largely to agriculture.

Indeed, all history attests the fact that where a people have devoted themselves to agriculture they have been uniformly prosperous and pro-gressive, while those nations and the people who have abandoned or even neglected it have declined.

The majority of all people, in all times and ages of the world, from the humblest to the highest, have engaged in agriculture. Presidents, emperors, kings, and nobles have not thought it a condescension to be farmers, but rather an honor and a credit. The greatest names in our history have been those who were practical farmers and devoted to agriculture. We have been from the beginning, and must remain, a nation

town and Plymouth Rock, the American farmers have always constituted the advance guard and the largest march in the face of dangers, trials, privations, and the cruelty of the savage has gradually subdued forests, crossed rivers, and climbed mountains, until civilization, society, churches, from the lakes to the Gulf.

Brief History of Agriculture. sterile soil, gave great attention to tute the reserve forces of conservatism in all governments, particularly

> The collection of large populations in commercial centers, by depleting the country, has a dangerous tendency. It is in the cities and these great centers that rings, strikes, frauds,

trades unions, centralization, and consolidation are born, fostered, and best flourish, while in the agricultural districts the tendency is in the opposite EMINENT MEN AND AGRICULTURE.

Washington, called from his farm to command the armies of the Revolution, having gained our liberties and started our government in its grand experiment, against the unani mous entreaties of his countrymen to remain in public life, returned to his farm in Mount Vernon and superintended it until the close of his exemplary and patriotic life, nearly the last act of which was to ride over and inspect his various fields and give In a letter to Sir John Sinclair,

Washington said: I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than by improving its agricul-ture and its breed of useful animals. In his message to Congress he more than once called attention to the

great importance of agriculture. General Jackson, in his fourth an nual message to Congress, (December 1832,) in speaking of agriculture

The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Inpopulation are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society and the true friends of liberty.

A society and the true friends of liberty. Another great mind has said: virtuous and intelligent farmer has attained the highest estate of fallen

man."

Mr. Jefferson, when not attending to his public duties, spent most of his time upon his estate at Monticello.

In r. Dunnie, Tallon, ing service.

M. E. Church: Services the 2nd and 4th Sabbath feach month, at 11 A. M. and 7 F. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7. Services at the Grange Hall, four miles west of Corvallis, the 1st and 3rd Sabbaths of each month, at 11 A. M. G. W. BENNETT, Pastor. He said that agriculture was the high est calling of man, the surest road and safeguard to a nation's prosperity and liberty.

Mr. Webster, perhaps the great s constitutional lawer this country ever produced, was fond of agricultural pursuits, and spent all of his leisure time at Marshfield, where his great mind found ample scope and occupation in attending to his farm and

Mr. Clay, that great patriot of the West, who knew no North, South, East, or West, spent much of his time at Ashland, and while there devoted his great talent to farming; and vance, has gradually gone on all over when permitted to retire from public life he returned to his farm.

That able, pure and great man her high road to prosperity and the Silas Wright, when he retiaed from commercial supremacy which she has public life, went direct to his farm maintained in the wold for five hun-dred years.

and gave his personal attention to its management; and the last work of "Good Books for All." Through agriculture a large part of his pen was to write an agricultural State, municipal, and individual debt, Holland was reclaimed from the sea, address, which he did not live to deand it is now the foundation of her liver. It is a proud distinction to agriculture in our country that it numbers among its advocates and followers such names as Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Jackson,

Webster, Clay and Wright. Napoleon the First said that agri culture was the body and soul of the empire; and in the height of his glory, he gave the subject much attention ple for centuries, and through it, and encouragement, and established though but a few years ago a con- in France a department of agricul

> Dr. Johnson remarks that agricul ture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her Prince Albert, a model farmer, said

> that agriculture was the foundation of the social state. Gibbon says that agriculture is the foundation of manufactures, since the

TALL MEN.

I am always sorry for a tall man Sometimes, when I get before an audience, and have to stand on my tiptoes to look over the footlights, I wish I was a trifle taller than I am. But this longing is only momentary. It passes away as soon as I see an unusually tall man. You see, a very tall man is always pursued, haunted by one unvarying joke. Every short or ordinary sized man that approaches him throws back his head, affects to gaze up into the heavens with a very painful effort, and asks, " Is'nt it pretty cold up where you are?" Just. watch the next short man you see meet a tall one and see if this conundrum doesn't follow the first greeting Just watch and see if you do not ask it yourself. And this must be dread-WHAT WE OWE TO AMERICAN FARMERS fully wearing on the tall man. I From the time of landing at James have observed that as a rule big men, tall men, are good natured. It is we little fellows who have waspish tempers. So the tall man never resents this venerable joke by sitting down on the man who gets it off. He smiles drearily, and with a weary effort to appear interested, and tries to look as though he had never heard it before. It must be a perfect torture for a tall man to hear this question fifty times schools, and happy homes have been a day for thirty or forty years. Some-established from ocean to ocean and times, when I hear a dozen men ask a tall man of my acquaintance this The American farmers have laid question, in direct succession, and see and Egyptian civilization only took the foundation of an empire on this him endure so patiently, I wish I was continent, destined, largely through the Collossus of Rhodes, and a little their efforts, virtues, industry, courman four feet eleven and a half would age, and devotion to free government, come up to me some day when I felt greatest agricultural nations of an- to surpass in substantial glory, grand- right good, and stare up at me with engaged in agriculture; it constituted the chief source of their week! eur, wealth, progress, and prosperity a grin longer than his body and ask all the nations of this world and the me "If it wasn't pretty cold up there" A lecturer says water is the great producer of gold. A California barkeeper says that his experience teaches him that whisky and lemon discounts water in producing that precious metal, but climatic influences barkeeper and literally sat "under his own vine and fig tree." Noah was a husbandman. Abraham had flocks. Job, in addition to owning large herds and flocks, had five hundred work of over with which he plowed have a greatically shout after him. "No, is a rule the agricultural classes have a greatically shout after him. "No, is a rule the agricultural classes have always been developed to liberty." and I would hold him up by the neck, may have something to do with the matter.

Artist-tick—Trusting the sculptor.

Boston Bulletin.

As a rule the agricultural classes have always been devoted to liberty, peace, and good order, and the friends of established society and the enemies of disorder, wrong, change, violence, and unjust revolution; they constitute that we, who live eight or ten inches nearer the earth, are bound to respect?

Boston Bulletin.

As a rule the agricultural classes street lamps in Uranus, and I would have always been devoted to liberty, peace, and good order, and the friends of established society and the enemies of disorder, wrong, change, violence, and unjust revolution; they constitute that we, who live eight or ten inches nearer the earth, are bound to respect?

Bulletin.

The Hottest Spot on Earth.

One of the hottost regions on the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahrin the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks the copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goat-skin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then takes in his right hand a heavy stone to which is attached a strong line and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over the strong jet of fresh water he springs up the ascending current, at the same time over the strong jet of fresh water he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges again. The source of the copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Osman, some five or six hundred miles distant.

A gentleman up town invited a friend the other evening, to go into the nursery and hear the children say their prayers. They stopped a moment on the stairs, however, and when they reached the room the little prattlers had just sung their evening hymn, and were trying to drown the kitten in the wash-bowl. The visitors appeard to be deeply moved deeply moved.

"What's the matter, John? You look very much depressed. Has your bank burst?" "No, but my sweetheart and I have had a quarrel, and I'm so afraid that she'll make up with me that I don't know what to do."

Church Directory.

Catholic Church: Services on the 1st and last Sab-bath of each month. Mass commences at 10:30 a. M Rev. Van Lin, Pastor. M. E. Church South: Preaching morning and even-ing on the 1st, 3rd and 4th Sabbath of each morth, at 11 and 7:30 respectively. Sabbath School at 9:30 every Sabbath. JOSEPH EMERY, Pastor. Every Saddata.

Evangelical Church: Services at 7 p. m. on the 1st and 3rd Sabbaths and at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., on the 4th Sabbath of each month Sabbath School at 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening of each week, at 7 p. m. W. C. Kantner, Pastor.

week, at 7 P. M.

Presbyterian Church: There will be preaching morning and evening at 11 and 7 o'clock, respectively. Sabbath School immediately after the morning service.

H. P. Dunning, Pastor.

Episcopal Church: The services for the month of Oct. will be as follows: Oct. 6th and 20th at 7:30 P. M., Oct. 13th and 27th at 11 A. M., with Holy Com-Sunday School every Sunday, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M. Rev. L. Stevens.

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